

BS 01 IEP Form

Thu. 12/1/2016

1. What does IEP stand for?

Individualized Education Program.

IEP
2. What is it used for and what are some examples of accommodations that are on the form?

It is a document that is developed for each public school. It is created through a team effort, reviewed periodically. It spells out a student's learning needs, the services the school will provide and how progress will be measured. Some examples of accommodations on the form are: Braille Edition, Large Print Edition, One Test Item Per Page Edition, and Assistive Technology Devices.

3. What Federal Law requires that public schools create an IEP and what ages does it cover?

IDEA
Individuals With Disabilities Education Act. Kids from age 3 through high school graduation or a maximum age of 22 (whichever comes first) may be eligible for an IEP.

4. Who are IEP's used for?

Every child receiving special education services.

5. Where can you find specifics regarding accommodation use and availability for specific tests?

Testing Students with Disabilities Publication available at
<http://www.ncpublicschools.org/accountability/policies/tswd>

BS 02 FERPA and Confidentiality Statement

Thu. 12/1/2016

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal privacy law that gives parents certain protections with regard to their children's education records, such as report cards, transcripts, disciplinary records, contact and family information, and class schedules. It is the parent's right to review their child's education records and to request changes under limited circumstances. To protect the child's privacy, the law generally requires schools to ask for written consent before disclosing their child's personally identifiable information to individuals other than the parent. Schools must honor the parent's request to review their child's education records within 45 days of receiving the request. The law requires that schools provide parents with an opportunity to inspect and review education records but not to receive copies, except in limited circumstances.

The purpose of a confidentiality statement is that it is a contract between two or more parties where the subject of the agreement is a promise that information conveyed will be maintained in secrecy. It protects any type of information that is not generally known. It protects sensitive technical or commercial information from disclosure to others.

BS 03 Modifications and Accommodations

Thu. 12/1/2016

Accommodation is the act or state of adjustment or adaptation. Accommodations allow a student to complete the same assignment or test as other students, but with a change in the timing, formatting, setting, scheduling, response and/or presentation. Accommodations change how a student learns the material. Examples of accommodations include a student who is blind taking a Braille version of a test or a student taking a test alone in a quiet room.

Modification is the action of modifying something. It is a change or alteration, usually to make something work better. Modification changes what a student is taught or expected to learn. A modification is an adjustment to an assignment or test that changes the standard or what the test or assignment is supposed to measure. Examples of possible modifications include a student completing work on part of a standard or a student completing an alternate assignment that is more easily achievable than the standard assignment.

BS 04 Assistive Technology

Thu. 12/1/2016

Assistive technology devices and services were first defined in federal law in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1990. Assistive technology is an umbrella term that includes assistive, adaptive, and rehabilitative devices for people with disabilities and also includes the process used in selecting, locating, and using them. It is any item, piece of equipment, software program, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of persons with disabilities. It helps people who have difficulty speaking, typing, writing, remembering, pointing, seeing, hearing, learning, walking, and other things. Assistive technology is one of the core strategies schools use to help with learning and attention issues.

By current estimates, more than 4,000 assistive technologies have been designed for students and teachers. Some adaptive tools are low-tech and some are fancy. Some common examples of assistive technology are: hearing aids and amplification devices that enable hearing-impaired students, glare-reduction screens, screen magnifiers, and Braille note-taking devices that enable visually impaired students, voice-recognition software, and technologies that enable severely disabled students to control their computers simply by following letters and commands on the computer screen with their eyes.

BS 05 TAG and CLD Students

Thu. 12/1/2016

A talented and gifted student (TAG) means a child or youth who performs at or shows the potential for performing at a remarkably high level of accomplishment when compared to others of the same age, experience, or environment and who exhibits high performance capability in such areas as intellectual, creative, artistic, or leadership; possesses an unusual capacity for leadership; or excels in a specific academic field, and who needs services or activities not ordinarily provided by the school in order to fully develop those capabilities.

Some characteristics of a talented and gifted student are:

Unusual alertness, rapid learner, excellent memory, unusually large vocabulary, advanced comprehension of word nuances, metaphors, and abstract ideas, enjoys solving problems, often self-taught reading and writing skills as preschooler, deep, intense feelings and reactions, and highly sensitive.

Culturally and linguistically diverse student (CLD) is an education term used by the U.S. Department of Education to define students enrolled in education programs who are either non-English proficient (NEP) or limited-English proficient (LEP). The term is also used to identify students from homes and communities where English is not the primary language of communication.

Some characteristics of a culturally and linguistically diverse student are:

Remain silent, depend on body language, have limited school experiences, exhibit extremes of behaviors: frustration, nervousness, fear, and self consciousness, and they may not follow directions.